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of each in the economic régime. Bahia Blanca is becoming especially interesting, because the vast, rich country behind it is rapidly developing, port works to cost \$50,000,000 are in course of construction and the city will ship the products of its great hinterland direct to Europe and America.

There are long chapters on railroads and colonization, 112 pp. on agriculture and stock raising, and 113 pp. on the commercial and industrial aspects of the country, including mining. The last part of the book is a careful discussion of the finances of Argentina.

Reasons are given for the belief that, in time, the country will attract a great stream of permanent immigration. Few parts of the world are, in all respects, ideal, and the disadvantages found in Argentina are plainly set forth, as, for example, the droughts that occasionally diminish production, the plague of locusts against which the government now hopes successfully to contend, and the lack of coal and iron and of water power suitably placed for industrial uses.

The great amount of material in this work is very ably handled. The book is no mere compilation of facts, but the facts are there, with philosophical discussion of them. Everybody who desires to know what Argentina is and what it may be must read this work.

The Navajos. By **Oscar H. Lipps.** 136 pp. 17 Illustrations from Photographs, Sketch Map and Appendix. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1909. \$1.

This book in no way supplants earlier publications on the Navajos, whose characteristics and remarkable history make them especially worthy to be well-known. It is a short and popular narrative for the general reader. It would be desirable if its allusions to the geology and geography of the Navajo Reservation, about a third as large as New York State, were more adequate. The sketch map is poor and does not include the names of all the headquarters of the Indian superintendents on the reservation; but the illustrations are good and the book fulfills its purpose of presenting an accurate account of the Navajos, their past and present. Such a work will have more readers than elaborate reports and will thus serve a good purpose.

The author says the Navajos never wear the famous products of their looms for the same reason Meissonier gave for the non-appearance of his own paintings on his walls. They say they cannot afford to wear blankets of their own make because they sell them for several times the sum which they pay to traders for ordinary Indian blankets.

The Far East Revisited. Essays on Political, Commercial, Social and General Conditions in Malaya, China, Korea and Japan. By **A. Gorton Angier.** With a Preface by Sir Robert Hart. xii and 364 pp., 34 Illustrations from Photographs and Index. Witherby & Co., London, 1909. 10s. 6d.

One sterling quality in this travel record of an experienced traveller is its possession of perspective. This is the narrative of Mr. Angier's fourth visit to the remote Orient and he is thus able to orient his present impressions with the ideas he had formed seven years earlier, and behind this lies an horizon of yet earlier knowledge of the affairs which form the theme of the present volume. In the intervals of the trips the author has far from lost sight of the lands which he had learned to know and which he was to revisit, for as editor of the "London and China Express" he was always in touch with the commerce originating in China

and Japan and using the Malay Seas. And where British commerce goes British diplomacy, merely outdoor politics, rarely lags behind. Furthermore, Sir Robert Hart contributes a preface.

Therefore the sense of disappointment with the product is enhanced. From a trained newspaper man specializing for years in this field one would expect a record that would find lodgment among the authoritative works in the field of commercial geography. In this particular field the results which such an observer might have presented as one having authority are lost in a multiplicity of petty detail, port to port elaboration of important yet minor facts which would have been more impressive in the mass and more convenient for reference if presented in an appendix table. No amount of bulk obtained by multiplication of detail, all minor, can make up for the absence of breadth of view. One looks in vain for the broad picture which should show what is the true meaning of the fleets of cargo vessels in long parade past Singapore.

Where all is as seriatim as the list of stations on a railway time table we can do no better than to select for comment a single station, and our choice will naturally be guided by the personal, as national, appeal. Our author visited Manila, the capital of our Oriental domain which remains to our statecraft and to our investing capital so much of an enigma.

He finds that in seven years we have not solved the problem of the Orient. Seven years ago our statesmen did not know that there was a problem at all, not even now has that knowledge become sufficiently widespread to admit of the special measures of treatment which the conditions require.

Mr. Angier recommends a proper, permanent civil service for the government of the Philippines, the withdrawal of local self-government by Filipinos, the insistence that Filipinos should be polite to white men, the recruiting of Chinese coolie labor.

We more respectfully submit that these recommendations are based upon a half knowledge. The administration of a colonial dependency, more particularly when it involves the unfamiliar conditions of a wholly alien civilization, can only half be seen in the dependency itself. The motive, the administrative power, the mainspring of the whole system can only be studied at the seat of the government which is reaching over seas in honest effort if misguided.

But is it misguided? Certainly it is not British guided. Is it altogether wrong on that score? Naturally our author compares the first decade of the American Philippines with his familiar acquaintance with the administration of the affairs of millions of Orientals by the British handful of a civil service once carefully designated as covenanted, now apparently regarded, even if not definitely so designated, as sanctified. That appears in his whole attitude of comment. To those who can read the Anglo-Indian language it is distinctly stated in the sentence: "Without any undue harshness on the native, the Raj should not be amenable to him." We have our troubles in the Philippines, we have more troubles to come no doubt, but we have avoided the complications of a Raj. The latest information that reaches us of the heaven-sent dispensation of a Raj is that Hindustan is torn with sedition and the proper permanent civil service goes in fear of its life.

The British observer does not look beyond the Escolta, he does not see Washington, never once does there come to his mind every minor civil subdivision in the continental U. S. on which alone rests the empire overseas. He does not see how revolting to American citizenship is the thought of rule by might. He can-

not see that, having conquered the ancient masters of the Filipinos, we could not in the national conscience substitute another mastery. Our whole policy has been to bid the Filipino be a man. This is our experiment in the Far East, not in ten years can results be looked for.

We may be all wrong, but as yet we compare rather well with any British Raj who has earned the fanatic hatred of the dependent race. The writer of these lines has the less hesitation in this comment, has the less fear of the charge of American hifalutin, for the two reasons that he has intimate acquaintance with more than one British Raj, even in the region of the "Far East Revisited," and that he has had to bear the heat and burden of the administration of the affairs of an inferior race on the American plan. The idea of government by consent of the governed does not seem to have suggested itself to Mr. Angier as conditioning the American administration of the Philippines so fundamentally that the idea to us is intolerable of an American Raj.

W. C.

Das heutige Neuseeland. Von Dr. Med. Max Hertz. 345 pp. Verlag v. Alfred Schall, Berlin, 1908. \$1.50.

The author does not inform us in what capacity he visited New Zealand. From the contents of his book, however, the larger part of which is given over to descriptions of excursions in pleasant company, and from the style which rarely rises above a purely conversational level, one may suspect him to have been one of the tourists who visit that island in increasing numbers. His records must not, therefore, be measured by scientific standards; but they constitute a very entertaining book which tells interestingly about the country, its native and colonial population, its social and legislative history, etc. For the more scientific parts, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to the respective authorities. On the whole, the book can be recommended to everybody who wishes to read about New Zealand without burdening himself with too much technical ballast. It is a pity that the majority of the pictures are rather poorly executed, and the lack of an index, which alone would prove that the book makes no claim to a scientific character, is a great obstacle to really profitable reading of it.

M. K. G.

Amerika-Wanderungen eines Deutschen. Von Johannes Wilda. 3 vols., pp. viii and 367-339-391. Allg. Verein für deutsche Literatur, Berlin, 1906. M. 18.

There are not many books of travel which cover as large a territory as these three volumes of Dr. Wilda's. From Alaska to Cape Horn there is hardly a point of importance on the Pacific coast which he did not visit, and about which he does not report in an interesting and entertaining way. What gives the book a more than ephemeral value is, however, not so much the descriptions of the countries visited, although some of them are very fine, as the study in political geography which they represent. Not travelling as an actual explorer, the author does not intend to contribute to the geography proper of those countries, unless by an occasional discovery, such as the determination of the tributaries of the Sarapiquí River and its lagoons and lakes. His intention is rather to supply "food for the political understanding" of South American and Central American conditions. His characterizations of the various forms and results of government from the republic of Colombia to British Columbia, and again in the various states of South America, are striking illustrations of the different workings of republican institutions with different races and on different levels of civilisation, which might furnish food for thought also to politicians of more advanced countries.